

10 CSR 10-6.020 Definitions and Common Reference Tables

(1) Application. This rule shall apply throughout Missouri defining terms and expressions used in all Title 10. Division 10—Air Conservation Commission rules.

(2) Definitions

(A) All terms beginning with "A."

1. Abatement project designer—An individual who designs or plans Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) asbestos abatement.

2. Accumulator—The reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from the condenser.

3. Act—The Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401. References to the word Title pertain to the titles of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-595.

4. Actual emissions—The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from a source operation is determined as follows: 1) actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the source operation or installation actually emitted the pollutant during the previous two (2)-year period and which represents normal operation. A different time period for averaging may be used if the director determines it to be more representative. Actual emissions shall be calculated using actual operating hours, production rates and types of materials processed, stored or combusted during the selected time period; 2) the director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for a source operation or installation are equivalent to the actual emissions of the source operation or installation; and 3) for source operations or installations which have not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential emissions of the source operation or installation on that date.

5. Adequately wet—To sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

6. Administrator—The regional administrator for Region VII, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

7. Adsorption cycle—The period during which the adsorption system is adsorbing and not desorbing.

8. Adverse impact on visibility—The visibility impairment which interferes with the protection, preservation, management or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Class I area, which is an area designated as Class I in 10 CSR 10-6.060(11)(A)2. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with the times of visitor use of the Class I area and the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

9. Aerospace assembly and components—The fabricated part, assembly of parts or completed unit of aircraft, helicopter, missile or space vehicle or associated equipment.

10. Affected source—A source that includes one (1) or more emission units subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the Act.

11. Affected states—All states contiguous to the permitting state whose air quality may be affected by the modification, renewal or issuance of, or is within fifty (50) miles of, a source subject to permitting under Title V of the Act.

12. Affected unit—A unit that is subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the Act.

13. Aggressive air sampling—Sweeping of floors, ceilings and walls and other surfaces with the exhaust of a minimum of one (1) horsepower leafblower or equivalent immediately prior to air monitoring.

14. Agricultural incinerator—An incinerator which is located on a farm or ranch and which has a rated burning capacity of less than one hundred pounds (100 lbs.) per hour of Type IV waste as defined by the Incinerator Standards of the Incinerator Institute of America (11A-STDS66) and is located more than fifteen hundred feet (1500') from the nearest inhabited dwelling not on the farm or ranch.

15. AHERA—Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-519).

16. Air cleaning device—Any method, process or equipment which removes, reduces or renders less obnoxious air contaminants discharged into the ambient air.

17. Air contaminant—Any particulate matter or any gas or vapor or any combination of them.

18. Air contaminant source—Any and all sources of emission of air contaminants whether privately or publicly owned or operated.

19. Air-dried coating—The coatings which are dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to ninety degrees Celsius (90 C) (one hundred ninety-four degrees Fahrenheit (194 F)).

20. Air pollution—The presence in the ambient air of one (1) or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics and of a duration which directly and approximately cause or contribute to injury to human, plant or animal life or health, or to property or which unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or use of property.

21. Allowable emissions—The emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the installation (unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the operating rate or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following: 1) emission limit established in any applicable emissions control rule including those with a future compliance date or 2) the emission rate specified as a permit condition.

22. Allowance—An authorization, allocated to an affected unit by the administrator under Title IV of the Act, to emit, during or after a specified calendar year, one (1) ton of sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

23. Alternate site analysis—An analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes and environmental control techniques for the proposed source which demonstrates that benefits of the proposed installation significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction or modification.

24. Ambient air—All space outside of buildings, stacks or exterior ducts.

25. Ambient air increments—The limited increases of pollutant concentrations in ambient air over the baseline concentration.

26. Anode bake plant—A facility which produces carbon anodes for use in a primary aluminum reduction installation.

27. Applicable requirement—All of the following listed in the Act:

A. Any standard or requirement provided for in the implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rulemaking under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR part 52;

B. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including parts C or D of the Act;

C. Any standard or requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);

D. Any standard or requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7);

E. Any standard or requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated under it;

F. Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

G. Any standard or requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;

H. Any standard or requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act;

I. Any standard or requirement for tank vessels under section 183(f) of the Act;

J. Any standard or requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under section 328 of the Act;

K. Any standard or requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the administrator has determined that these requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit;

L. Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e); and

M. Any standard or requirement established in sections 643.010—643.190, RSMo of the Missouri Air Conservation Law and rules adopted under them.

28. Appropriate warning sign—Any asbestos hazard warning sign that complies with the regulations of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or the EPA rules.

29. Approved source—A source of fuel which has been found by the department director, after the tests as s/he may require, to be in compliance with these rules.

30. Approved waste disposal site—A solid waste disposal area that is authorized by the department to receive friable asbestos containing solid wastes.

31. Area of the state—Any geographical area designated by the commission.

32. Asbestos—The asbestiform varieties of chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite, tremolite and actinolite.

33. Asbestos abatement—The encapsulation, enclosure or removal of asbestos-containing materials, in or from a building, or air contaminant source; or preparation of friable asbestos-containing material prior to demolition.

34. Asbestos abatement contractor—Any person who by agreement, contractual or otherwise, conducts asbestos abatement projects at a location other than his/her own place of business.

35. Asbestos abatement project—An activity undertaken to encapsulate, enclose or remove ten (10) square feet or sixteen (16) linear feet or more of friable asbestos-containing materials from buildings and other air contaminant sources, or to demolish buildings and other air contaminant sources containing ten (10) square feet or sixteen (16) linear feet or more.

36. Asbestos abatement supervisor—An individual who directs, controls or supervises others in asbestos abatement projects.

37. Asbestos abatement worker—An individual who engages in asbestos abatement projects.

38. Asbestos air sampling professional—An individual who by qualifications and experience is proficient in asbestos abatement air monitoring. The individual shall conduct, oversee or be responsible for air monitoring of asbestos abatement projects before, during and after the project has been completed.

39. Asbestos air sampling technician—An individual who has been trained by an air sampling professional to do air monitoring. That individual conducts air monitoring of an asbestos abatement project before, during and after the project has been completed.

40. Asbestos caution label—A label that complies with applicable EPA, Department of Transportation (DOT) and OSHA rule requirements and is to be securely affixed to a waste container that contains friable asbestos materials.

41. Asbestos-containing material (ACM)—Any material or product which contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos, by weight.

42. Asbestos debris—Material that results from removal or deterioration of asbestos-containing material.

43. Asbestos dismantling project—An asbestos abatement project that includes the disassembling, handling and moving of the components of any structural or equipment item that has been coated with friable asbestos-containing material without first removing this material.

44. Asbestos encapsulation project—An asbestos abatement project involving the coating of a friable

asbestos-containing surface material with a sealing substance with the intended purpose of preventing the continued release of asbestos fibers from the material into the air. This definition shall not include:

A. The repainting of a previously painted asbestos-containing surface primarily for the purpose of improving appearance;

B. The application of a sealing material to a surface subsequent to the removal of asbestos from it;

C. The application of an encapsulant to asbestos-containing material while the material is being removed;

D. The application of a sealing substance to less than ten (10) square feet or less than sixteen (16) linear feet of friable asbestos-containing material that is contiguous to other types of material;

E. The application of a sealing substance to asbestos-containing material that has previously been enclosed or encapsulated; or

F. The painting of nonfriable asbestos-containing material.

45. Asbestos enclosure project—An asbestos abatement project that involves the construction of an airtight impact resistant barrier to isolate a surface coated with asbestos-containing material.

46. Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act—(AHERA) of 1986 (P.L. 99-519).

47. Asbestos maintenance operation—Any operation that involves the removal or clean-up of less than ten (10) square feet or less than sixteen (16) linear feet of friable asbestos-containing material from any type of structural or equipment item in order to repair, replace or maintain the item and anything attached to it.

48. Asbestos projects—An activity undertaken to remove or encapsulate one hundred sixty (160) square feet or two hundred sixty (260) linear feet or more of friable asbestos-containing materials or demolition of any structure or

building or a part of it containing the previously mentioned quantities of asbestos-containing materials.

49. Asbestos removal project—An asbestos abatement project consisting of activities that involve, and are required, to take out friable asbestos-containing materials from any facility. This definition includes, but is not limited to, activities associated with the clean-up of loose friable asbestos-containing debris or refuse, or both, from floors and other surfaces.

50. ASME—American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

51. Asphalt prime coat—Application of low-viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface such as a previously untreated surface.

52. Asphalt seal coat—An application of a thin asphalt surface treatment used to water-proof and improve the texture of an absorbent surface or a nonabsorbent surface such as asphalt or concrete.

53. ASTM—American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

54. Automobile—A four (4)-wheel passenger motor vehicle or derivative capable of seating no more than twelve (12) passengers.

55. Automobile and light duty truck surface coating operations—The application, flashoff and curing of prime, primer-surfacer, topcoat and final repair coatings during the assembly of passenger cars and light duty trucks excluding the following operations:

- A. Wheel coatings;
- B. Miscellaneous antirust coatings;
- C. Truck interior coatings;
- D. Interior coatings;
- E. Flexible coatings;
- F. Sealers and adhesives; and
- G. Plastic parts coatings. (Customizers, body shops and other repainters are not part of this definition.)

56. Automotive underbody deadeners—Any coating applied to the underbody of a motor vehicle to reduce the noise reaching the passenger compartment.

(B) All terms beginning with "B."

1. Base year—The year chosen in the state implementation plan to directly correlate emissions of the nonattainment pollutant in the nonattainment area with ambient air quality data pertaining to the pollutant. From the base year, projections are made to determine when the area will attain and maintain the ambient air quality standards.

2. Baseline area—The continuous area in which the source constructs as well as those portions of the intrastate area which are not part of a nonattainment area and which would receive an air quality impact equal to or greater than one microgram per cubic meter (1 g/m^3) annual average (established by modeling) for each pollutant for which an installation receives a permit under 10 CSR 10-6.060(8) and for which increments have been established in 10 CSR 10-6.060(11)(A), Table 1. Each of these areas are references to the standard United States Geological Survey (USGS) County-Township-Range-Section system. The smallest unit of area for which a baseline date will be set is one (1) section (one (1) square mile).

3. Baseline concentration—That ambient concentration level which exists at locations of anticipated maximum air quality impact or increment consumption within a baseline area at the time of the applicable baseline date, minus any contribution from installations, modifications and major modifications subject to 10 CSR 10-6.060(8) or subject to 40 CFR 52.21 on which construction commenced on or after January 6, 1975, for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter and February 8, 1988, for nitrogen dioxide. The baseline concentration shall include contributions from:

A. The actual emissions of other installations in existence on the applicable baseline date; and

B. The potential emissions of installations and major modifications which commenced construction before January 6, 1975, but were not in operation by the applicable baseline date.

4. Baseline date—The date, for each baseline area, of the first complete application after August 7, 1977, for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter, and February 8, 1988, for nitrogen dioxide for a permit to construct and operate an installation subject to 10 CSR 10-6.060(8) or subject to 40 CFR 52.21.

5. Best available control technology (BACT)—An emission limitation (including a visible emission limit) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed installation or major modification which the director on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for the installation or major modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of the pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable emissions control regulation, including New Source Performance Standards established in 10 CSR 10-6.070 and 40 CFR part 60 and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Pollutants established in 10 CSR 10-6.080 and 40 CFR part 61. If the director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular source operation would make the imposition of an emission limitation infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination of these may be prescribed instead to require the application of BACT. This standard, to the degree possible, shall set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of the design, equipment, work practice or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

6. Building—Any structure excluding single-family, owner-occupied dwellings, and vacant public or privately owned residential structures of four (4) dwelling units or less being demolished for the sole purpose of public health, safety or welfare. Excluded structures must be geographically disbursed, demolished pursuant to a public safety determination, and must pose a threat to public safety.

(C) All terms beginning with "C."

1. Can coating—A surface coating applied to a cylindrical steel or aluminum container. The container can be

two (2) pieces (made by a drawn and wall-ironed shallow cup with only one (1) end) or three (3) pieces (made by a rectangular material rolled into a cylinder and the attachment of two (2) end pieces).

2. Carbon adsorption system—A device containing adsorbent material (for example, activated carbon, aluminum, silica gel); an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases; and a system to regenerate the saturated adsorbent. The carbon adsorption system must provide for the proper disposal or reuse of all volatile organic compounds (VOC) adsorbed.

3. Carbon bed breakthrough—A concentration of VOC in the carbon adsorption device exhaust that exceeds ten percent (10%) by weight of the inlet VOC concentration.

4. Catalytic incinerator—A control device using a catalyst to allow combustion to occur at a lower temperature.

5. Category I nonfriable ACM—Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR part 763, subpart F, Appendix A, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

6. Category II nonfriable ACM—Any material, excluding category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the methods specified in 40 CFR part 763, subpart F, Appendix A, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

7. Circumvention—Building, erecting, installing or using any article, machine, equipment, process or method which, when used, would conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard or requirement. That concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous adjuncts to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piece-meal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specific size.

8. Clean room—An uncontaminated area or room which is a part of the worker decontamination enclosure system.

9. Clear coat—A coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color. This term also includes corrosion preventative coatings used for the interior of drums or pails.

10. Closed container—A container with a cover fastened in place so that it will not allow leakage or spilling of the contents.

11. Coating applicator—An apparatus used to apply a surface coating.

12. Coating line—One (1) or more apparatus or operations which include a coating applicator, flash-off area and oven where a surface coating is applied, dried or cured, or a combination of these.

13. Coil coating—The coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

14. Cold cleaner—A type of degreaser which consists of a tank of organic solvent used for cleaning or degreasing metal parts at or near room temperature.

15. Commenced—An owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a binding agreement or contractual obligation to undertake and complete within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

16. Commenced operation—The initial setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment.

17. Commercial vehicle—A motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight and merchandise or more than eight (8) passengers.

18. Commission—The Missouri Air Conservation Commission, established pursuant to section 643.040, RSMo.

19. Condensate (hydrocarbons)—A hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

20. Condenser—Any heat transfer device used to liquefy vapors by removing their latent heats of vaporization including, but not limited to, shell and tube, coil, surface or contact condensers.

21. Conservation vent—Any valve designed and used to reduce evaporation losses of VOC by limiting the amount of air admitted to, or vapors released from, the vapor space of a closed storage vessel.

22 Construction—Fabricating, erecting, reconstructing or installing a source operation. Construction shall include installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipe work, building of permanent storage structures and other construction activities related to the source operation.

23. Containment—The area where an asbestos abatement project is conducted. The area must be enclosed either by a glove bag or plastic sheeting barriers.

24. Control curtain—Any of the three (3) following types of closure devices that are to be constructed of not less than four (4) mil thick plastic sheeting material and installed in an entryway of an area that is considered to be contaminated with free asbestos fibers.

A. A ventilation curtain that allows unrestricted air flow movement into a contaminated area when it is being ventilated with an exhaust fan. This curtain consists of a single flap that opens into the contaminated area and is securely fastened across the top of the entryway framework so that it overlaps both sides of the entryway by not less than twelve inches (12") and the base of the entryway by not less than three inches (3");

B. A confinement curtain that restricts the movement of air into, and from, an unventilated and contaminated area. This curtain consists of three (3) constructed baffles that cover the entire area of the entryway and are securely fastened along the top of the entryway framework and along alternate sides of locations in a manner that will allow two (2) of the curtains to fully cover the entryway opening while a person passes through the third curtain. An airlock arrangement

consisting of two (2) confinement curtain entryways that are located at least three feet (3') apart may be substituted for the triple baffle arrangement; or

C. A closure device for which written department approval is required.

25. ConveyORIZED degreaser—A type of degreaser in which the parts are loaded continuously.

26. Criteria pollutant—Air pollutants for which air quality standards have been established in 10 CSR 10-6.010.

27. Crude oil—A naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen derivatives, or a combination of these, of hydrocarbons which is a liquid at standard conditions.

28. Custody transfer—The transfer of produced crude oil or condensate, or both, after processing or treating, or both, in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

29. Cutback asphalt—Any asphaltic cement that has been liquefied by blending with VOC liquid diluents.

(D) All terms beginning with "D."

1. Decontamination facility—The serial arrangement of rooms or spaces for the purpose of separating the work site from the building environment upon entering the work site and for the cleaning of persons, equipment and contained waste prior to returning to the clean environment.

2. Degreasing—A solvent metal cleaning in which nonaqueous solvents are used to clean and remove soils from metal surfaces.

3. Delivery vessel—A tank truck, trailer, railroad tank car, or drums.

4. *De minimis* levels—Any emissions level less than or equal to the rates listed in Table 1, subsection (3)(A) of this rule.

5. Demolition project—The wrecking, razing, burning or removing of any load-supporting structural member or portion of a structure together with any related handling operation.

6. Department-approved inhouse project—An asbestos abatement project in a person's own facility using their own trained facility employees; the project has received departmental approval as part of planned renovation operations.

7. Designated representative—A responsible individual authorized by the owner or operator of an affected source and of all affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with subpart B of 40 CFR part 72, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the Acid Rain Program. Whenever the term "responsible official" is used in 40 CFR part 70, 10 CSR 10-6.065 or in any other regulations implementing Title V of the Act, it shall be deemed to refer to the "designated representative" with regard to all matters under the Acid Rain Program.

8. Diammonium phosphate—A product resulting from the reaction between phosphoric acid and ammonia having the molecular formula $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$.

9. Director or department director—Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

10. Dispersion technique—

A. A dispersion technique is any technique designed to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by—

(I) Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;

(II) Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or

(III) Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one (1) stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas

plume rise; and

B. This definition does not include:

(I) The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the installation generating the gas stream;

(II) The merging of exhaust gas streams
where—

(a) The installation owner or operator demonstrates that the installation was originally designed and constructed with the merged gas streams;

(b) After July 8, 1985, the merging is part of a change in operation at the installation that includes the installation of emissions control equipment and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of dispersion technique shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by a change in operation; or

(c) Before July 8, 1985, the merging was part of a change in operation at the installation that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, the director shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Without a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by that intent, the director shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source;

(III) Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;

(IV) Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or

(V) Techniques under part (2)(D)10.A.(III) of this definition which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from

the installation do not exceed five thousand (5000) tons per year.

11. Draft permit—The version of a permit for which the permitting authority offers public participation or affected state review.

12. Drum—Any cylindrical container of thirteen to one hundred ten (13-110) gallon capacity.

13. Dry cleaning installation—An installation engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one (1) or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The installation includes, but is not limited to, any washer, dryer, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.

(E) All terms beginning with "E."

1. Emergency asbestos abatement project—An asbestos abatement project that must be undertaken immediately to prevent imminent severe human exposure or to restore essential facility operation.

2. Emission—The release or discharge, whether directly or indirectly, into the atmosphere of one (1) or more air contaminants.

3. Emission limitation—A regulatory requirement, permit condition or consent agreement which limits the quantity, rate or concentration of emissions on a continuous basis, including any requirement which limits the level of opacity, prescribes equipment, sets fuel specifications or prescribes operation or maintenance procedures for an installation to assure continuous emission reduction.

4. Emissions unit—Any part or activity of an installation that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term unit for the purposes of Title IV of the Act.

5. Emulsified asphalt—An emulsion of asphalt cement and water that contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent,

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as specified in ASTM D(977-77) or ASTM D(2397-73).

6. Enamel—A surface coating that is a mixture of paint and varnish, having vehicles similar to those used for varnish, but also containing pigments.

7. End exterior coating (two (2)-piece)—A surface coating used to cover the outside surface of the end of a two (2)-piece can.

8. End seal compound—The gasket forming coating used to attach the end pieces of a can during manufacturing or after filling with contents.

9. Equipment—Any item that is designed or intended to perform any operation and includes any item attached to it to assist in the operation.

10. Equivalent phosphorous pentoxide feed—The quantity of phosphorous, expressed as phosphorous pentoxide, fed to the process.

11. Excess emissions—The emissions which exceed the requirements of any applicable emission control regulation.

12. Excessive concentration—

A. For installations seeking credit for reduced ambient pollutant concentrations from stack height exceeding that defined in subparagraph (2)(G)3.B., an excessive concentration is a maximum ground level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which are at least forty percent (40%) in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of the downwash, wakes or eddy effects, and that contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all installations that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For installations subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program as set forth in 10 CSR 10-6.060(8), an excessive concentration means a maximum ground level concentration due to emissions from a stack due to the same conditions as mentioned previously and is greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this definition shall be prescribed by the new source performance regulation as referenced by 10 CSR 10-6.070 for the source

category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where demonstrations are approved by the director, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the source owner or operator;

B. For installations seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in stack heights up to the heights established under subparagraph (2)(G)3.B., an excessive concentration is either—

(I) A maximum ground level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes or eddy effects as provided in subparagraph (2)(E)12.A. of this rule, except that the emission rate used shall be the applicable emission limitation (or, in the absence of this limit, the actual emission rate); or

(II) The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the stack, as determined by the director; and

C. For installations seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under subparagraph (2)(G)3.B. where the director requires the use of a field study of fluid model to verify good engineering practice stack height, for installations seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers and for installations seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not represented adequately by the equations in subparagraph (2)(G)3.B., a maximum ground level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes or eddy effects that is at least forty percent (40%) in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of downwash, wakes or eddy effects.

13. Existing—As applied to any equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance or installation shall mean in being, installed or under construction in the Kansas City metropolitan area on September 25, 1968 (Buchanan County, January 21, 1970), in the St. Louis metropolitan area on March 24, 1967 (Franklin County, January 18, 1972), in the Springfield metropolitan area on September 24, 1971, and in the outstate Missouri area on February 24, 1971, except that if equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance or installation subsequently is altered, repaired or rebuilt at a cost of fifty percent (50%) or more of its replacement cost exclusive of routine maintenance, it shall no longer be existing, but shall be considered new as defined in this regulation. The cost of installing equipment designed

principally for the purpose of air pollution control is not to be considered a cost of altering, repairing or rebuilding existing equipment for the purpose of this definition.

14. Exterior coating (two (2)-piece)—A surface coating used to coat the outside surface of a two (2)-piece can. Used to provide protection from the lithograph or printing operations.

15. External floating roof—A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double-deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal(s) to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

16. Extreme environmental conditions—The exposure to any of—the weather all of the time, temperatures consistently above ninety-five degrees Celsius (95°C), detergents-abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, corrosive atmospheres or similar environmental conditions.

17. Extreme performance coating—A coat designed for extreme environmental conditions.

(F) All terms beginning with "F."

1. Fabric coating—The coating of a textile substrate with a knife or roller spreader to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency or appearance.

2. Federally enforceable—All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR parts 55, 60, 61 and 63; requirements within any applicable state implementation plan; requirements in operating permits issued pursuant to 40 CFR parts 70 or 71, unless specifically designated as non-federally enforceable; and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR sections 52.10, 52.21, or part 55, or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR part 51, subpart I, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the state implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

3. Final permit—The version of a part 70 permit issued by the permitting authority that has completed all review

procedures as required in part 70 sections 70.7 and 70.8.

4. Final repair—The final coatings applied to correct topcoat imperfections after the complete assembly of the automobile.

5. Firebox—The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.

6. Flash off area—The space between the application area and the oven.

7. Flexographic printing—The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

8. Freeboard height—The distance from the solvent (cold cleaner) or solvent vapor level (vapor degreaser) to the top edge of the solvent container.

9. Freeboard ratio—The freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.

10. Friable asbestos-containing material—Any material that contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos, by weight, which is applied to ceilings, walls, structural members, piping, ductwork or any other part of a building or facility and which, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

11. Fugitive emissions—Those emissions which according to good engineering practice could not pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

12. Furnishings—Removable furniture, drapes, rugs and decorative items.

(G) All terms beginning with "G."

1. Gasoline—A petroleum liquid having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds (4 lbs.) per square inch or greater.

2. Glove bag—A manufactured or fabricated device,

typically constructed of six (6) mil transparent polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride plastic. This device consists of two (2) inward projecting long sleeves, an internal tool pouch and an attached, labeled receptacle for asbestos waste. The bags are especially designed to contain sections of pipe for the purpose of removing a short length of damaged asbestos material without releasing fibers into the air.

3. Good engineering practice (GEP) stack height—GEP stack height means the greater of—

A. Sixty-five meters (65m), measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;

B. For stacks on which construction commenced on or before January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 CFR parts 51 and 52,

$$H_g = 2.5H$$

provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation; and for all other stacks,

$$H_g = H + 1.5L$$

Where:

H_g = GEP stack height, measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack; and

L = lesser dimension, height or projected width of nearby structure(s). Provided that the director may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the installation; or

C. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or field study approved by the director, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutants as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain features.

4. Growth increment—The limit on new installation or major modification emissions of a nonattainment pollutant. Growth increment is reserved for use only by installations with no applicable, internally generated, banked emissions reductions.

(H) All terms beginning with "H."

1. Hazardous air pollutant—Any of the air pollutants listed in subsection (3)(C) of this rule.

2. HHV—A higher heating value as determined by 10 CSR 10-6.040(2) (ASTM Standard: D 2015-66, Part 19, 1972, *Standard Method for Determining Gross Heating Values of Solid Fuels*).

3. High efficiency particulate air filter—A HEPA filter found in respirators and vacuum systems capable of filtering three-tenths (0.3) micron particles with at least ninety-nine and ninety-seven hundredths percent (99.97%) efficiency.

4. High terrain—Any area having an elevation nine hundred feet (900') or more above the base of the stack of the installation.

5. Homogeneous area—An area of surfacing material, thermal system insulation material or miscellaneous material that is uniform in color and texture.

6. Hot car—A vehicle which transfers hot coke from the oven to the area of quenching.

7. Hot well—The reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the warm condensate from the condenser.

(I) All terms beginning with "I."

1. Incinerator—Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to burn refuse or to process refuse material by burning other than by open burning as defined in this rule.

2. Indirect heating source—A source operation in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water or hot air, or other indirect heating of liquids, gases

or solids where, in the course of doing so, the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials.

3. Individual source monitoring—A system as specified in EPA document EPA-450/2-78-036 entitled *Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment*, which utilizes a portable hydrocarbon monitor to measure levels of volatile hydrocarbons emitted from individual process equipment.

4. Innovative control technology—Any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emission reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics or non-air quality environmental impacts.

5. Insignificant activity—All emission units identified by an applicant whose aggregate emission levels for the installation do not exceed that of the *de minimis* levels and do not have any applicable requirements associated with them.

6. Inspector—An individual, under AHERA, who collects and assimilates information used to determine whether asbestos-containing material is present in a building or other air contaminant sources.

7. Installation—All source operations including activities that result in fugitive emissions, that belong to the same industrial grouping (that have the same two (2)-digit code as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987), and any marine vessels while docked at the installation, located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties and under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).

8. Interior body spray (two (2)- and three (3)-piece)—The surface coating for the interior and ends of a two (2)-piece formed can or the surface coating of the side of the rectangular material to be used as the interior and ends of a three (3)-piece can.

9. Internal floating roof—A product cover in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the VOC liquid being contained and which is equipped with a sliding seal(s) to close the space between the edge of the covers and tank shell.

10. Inventory—A quantification of emissions by installation and by source operation.

(J) All terms beginning with "J."

(K) All terms beginning with "K."

1. Kansas City metropolitan area—the geographical area comprised of Jackson, Cass, Clay, Platte, Ray and Buchanan Counties.

2. Knife coating—The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate between a knife that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

(L) All terms beginning with "L."

1. Lacquers—A surface coating that is basically solutions of nitrocellulose in VOCs, with plasticizers and other resins added to improve the quality of the film.

2. Light-duty truck—Any motor vehicle rated at eight thousand five hundred pounds (8500 lbs.) gross weight or less or a derivation of this vehicle which is designed primarily for the purpose of transportation of property.

3. Liquefied cutback asphalt (LCA)—An asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent).

4. Liquid-mounted seal—A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof around the circumference of the tank.

5. Low terrain—Any area other than high terrain.

6. Lower explosive limit (LEL)—The lower limit of flammability of a gas or vapor at ordinary ambient temperatures expressed in percent of the gas or vapor in air by volume.

7. Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER)—That rate of emissions which reflects—1) the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in any state implementation plan for a class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that the limitations are not achievable or 2) the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by the class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. LAER shall not be less stringent than the new source performance standard limit.

(M) All terms beginning with "M."

1. MACT (Maximum achievable control technology)—The maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants listed in subsection (3)(C) of this rule (including a prohibition on these emissions where achievable), taking into consideration the cost of achieving emissions reductions and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and requirements, determines is achievable for new or existing sources in the category or subcategory to which this emission standard applies, through application of measures, processes, methods, systems or techniques including, but not limited to, measures which—

A. Reduce the volume of or eliminate emissions of pollutants through process changes, substitution of materials or other modifications;

B. Enclose systems or processes to eliminate emissions;

C. Collect, capture or treat pollutants when released from a process, stack, storage or fugitive emissions point;

D. Are design, equipment, work practice or operational standards (including requirements for operational training or certification); or

E. Are a combination of subparagraphs (2)(M)1.A.-D.

2. Magnet wire coating—The process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

3. Major modification—Any physical change or change in the method of operation at an installation or in the attendant air pollution control equipment that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant. A physical change or a change in the method of operation, unless previously limited by enforceable permit conditions, shall not include:

A. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement of parts;

B. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, a prohibition under the Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

C. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material, if prior to January 6, 1975, the source was capable of accommodating the fuel or material, unless the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975;

D. An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate unless the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975; or

E. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act.

4. Malfunction—A sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal and usual manner. Excess emissions caused by improper design shall not be deemed a malfunction.

5. Management planner—An individual, under AHERA, who devises and writes plans for asbestos abatement.

6. Maskant—A coating applied directly to an aerospace component to protect those areas when etching other parts of the component.

7. Metal furniture coating—The surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form a furniture piece.

8. Model year—The annual production period of new motor vehicles designated by the calendar year in which the period ends, provided that if the manufacturer does not so designate vehicles manufactured by him/her, the model year with respect to the vehicles shall mean the twelve (12)-month period beginning January 1 of the year specified in this rule.

9. Modification—Any physical change, or change in method of operation of, a source operation or attendant air pollution control equipment which would cause an increase in potential emissions of any air pollutant emitted by the source operation.

10. Modification, Title I—See Title I modification.

11. Motor tricycle—A motor vehicle operated on three (3) wheels, including a motorcycle with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel.

12. Motor vehicle—Any self-propelled vehicle.

13. Motorcycle—A motor vehicle operated on two (2) wheels.

14. Multiple chamber incinerator—Any incinerator consisting of two (2) or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned, the refractories having a Pyrometric Cone Equivalent of 31, tested according to the method described in the ASTM Method C-24-56 or other method approved by the department director.

15. Multiple fixed-point monitoring—A system for monitoring VOCs where stationary monitors are placed throughout the petroleum refinery which measure atmospheric concentrations of VOCs.

(N) All terms beginning with "N."

1. Nearby—Nearby as used in the definition GEP stack height in subparagraph (2)(G)2.B. is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature—

A. For purposes of applying the formula provided in subparagraph (2)(G)3.B., nearby means that distance up to five (5) times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than one-half (1/2) mile; and

B. For conducting fluid modeling or field study demonstrations under subparagraph(2)(G)3.C., nearby means not greater than one-half (1/2) mile, except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to ten (10) times the maximum height of the feature, not to exceed two (2) miles if feature achieves a height one-half (1/2) mile from the stack that is at least forty percent (40%) of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in subparagraph(2)(G)3.B. or twenty-six meters (26m), whichever is greater, as measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack.

2. Net emissions increase—This term is defined in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(3) and is incorporated by reference.

3. New tepee burner—One not in existence as of September 18, 1970.

4. NIOSH—National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

5. Nonattainment area—The areas of Missouri identified as follows:

A. A moderate nonattainment area for ozone consists of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties and the City of St. Louis;

B. Nonattainment areas for lead include the city of Herculaneum in Jefferson County, and the Dent, Liberty and Arcadia townships in Iron County.

(O) All terms beginning with "O."

1. Offset—A decrease in actual emissions from a source operation or installation that is greater than the amount of emissions anticipated from a modification or construction of a source operation or installation. The decrease must be of the same pollutant and have substantially similar environmental and health effects on the impacted area. Any ratio of decrease to increase greater than one to one (1:1) constitutes offset. The exception to this are ozone nonattainment areas where VOC and NO_x emissions will require an offset ratio of actual emission reduction to new emissions according to the following schedule: marginal area = 1.1:1; moderate area = 1.15:1; serious area = 1.2:1; severe area = 1.3:1; and extreme area = 1.5:1.

2. Offtake—Any set of piping (for example, standpipes, goosenecks) that interconnects a coke oven with a collecting main which is common to all systems. The offtake system extends from the connection on top of the coke oven to the connection on the collecting main.

3. Open burning—The burning of any materials where air contaminants resulting from combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. For purposes of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed, when, during the time combustion takes place, only those apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys as are necessary to provide combustion air and to permit the escape of exhaust gases are open.

4. Open-top vapor degreaser—A type of degreaser which consists of a tank where solvent is heated to its boiling point which creates a zone of solvent vapor contained by a set of cooling coils. Condensation of the hot solvent vapor cleans or degreases the colder metal parts.

5. Outside air—Air outside the containment area.

6. Owner or operator—Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an air contaminant source.

(P) All terms beginning with "P."

1. Pail—Any nominal cylindrical container of one to twelve (1-12) gallon capacity.

2. Paint—A pigmented surface coating using VOCs as the major solvent and thinner which converts to a relatively

opaque solid film after application as a thin layer.

3. Part 70—Environmental Protection Agency regulations, codified at 40 CFR part 70, setting forth requirements for state operating permit programs pursuant to Title V of the Act.

4. Particulate matter—Any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions and as specifically defined as follows:

A. PM—any airborne, finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers as measured in stacks by EPA Method 5, or sampled in the ambient air as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(4)(B); and

B. PM₁₀—particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured in stacks by EPA Methods 201/201A and 202; or sampled in the ambient air as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(J).

5. Permanent shutdown—The permanent cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment, not to be placed back into service or have a start-up.

6. Permitting authority—Either the administrator or the state air pollution control agency, local agency or other agency authorized by the administrator to carry out a permit program as intended by the Act.

7. Person—Any individual, partnership, association, corporation including the parent company of a wholly-owned subsidiary, municipality, subdivision or agency of the state, trust, estate or other legal entity either public or private. This shall include any legal successor, employee or agent of the previous entities.

8. Petroleum liquid—Petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery with the exception of Numbers 2—6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D(396-69), gas turbine fuel oils Number 2-GT—4-GT, as specified in ASTM D(2880-71), and diesel fuel oils Number 2-D and 4-D, as specified in ASTM D(975-68).

9. Petroleum refinery—Any facility which produces

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gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants or other products through distillation, cracking, extraction or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

10. Pharmaceutical—Any compound or preparation included under the Standard Industrial Classification Codes 2833 (Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products), and 2834 (Pharmaceutical Preparations), excluding products formulated by fermentation, extraction from vegetable material or animal tissue, or formulation and packaging of the final product.

11. Pilot plants—The installations which are of new type or design which will serve as a trial unit for experimentation or testing.

12. Plant-mix—A mixture produced in an asphalt mixing plant that consists of mineral aggregate uniformly coated with asphalt cement, cutback asphalt or emulsified asphalt.

13. Pollutant—An air contaminant listed in 10 CSR 10-6.020 (3)(A), Table 1 without regard to levels of emission or air quality impact.

14. Polyethylene bag sealing operation—Any operation or facility engaged in the sealing of polyethylene bags, usually by the use of heat.

15. Polystyrene resin—The product of any styrene polymerization process, usually involving heat.

16. Portable equipment—Any equipment that is designed and maintained to be movable, primarily for use in noncontinuous operations. Portable equipment includes rock crushers, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete batching plants.

17. Positive crankcase ventilation system—Any system or device which prevents the escape of crankcase emissions to the ambient air.

18. Potential to emit—The emission rates of any pollutant at maximum design capacity. Annual potential shall be based on the maximum annual-rated capacity of the installation assuming continuous year-round operation. Federally enforceable permit conditions on the type of materials combusted or processed, operating rates, hours of operation or the application of air pollution control equipment shall be used in determining

the annual potential. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the annual potential.

19. Potroom—A building unit which houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced.

20. Potroom group—An uncontrolled potroom, a potroom which is controlled individually or a group of potrooms or potroom segments ducted to a common or similar control system.

21. Primary aluminum reduction installation—Any facility manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction of alumina.

22. Primer—The first surface coating applied to the surface.

23. Primer-surfacer—The surface coatings applied over the primer and beneath the topcoat.

24. Process weight—The total weight of all materials introduced into a source operation, including solid fuels, but excluding liquids and gases used solely as fuels and excluding air introduced for purposes of combustion.

25. Production equipment exhaust system—A device for collecting and directing out of the work area fugitive emissions from reactor openings, centrifuge openings and other vessel openings and equipment for the purpose of protecting workers from excessive exposure.

26. Publication rotogravure printing—Rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements and other types of printed materials.

27. Pushing operation—The process of removing coke from the coke oven. The coke pushing operation begins when the coke-side oven door is removed and is completed when the hot car enters the quench tower and the coke-side oven door is replaced.

(Q) All terms beginning with "Q."

(R) All terms beginning with "R."

1. Reactor—A vat or vessel, which may be jacketed to

permit temperature control, designed to contain chemical reactions.

2. Reconstruction—Where the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new source of operation or installation; the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order in effect under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act, or by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act, shall not be considered reconstruction. In determining whether a reconstruction will occur, the provisions of 40 CFR 60.15, December 1, 1979, shall be considered by the director.

3. Refinery fuel gas—Any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas.

4. Refuse—The garbage, rubbish, trade wastes, leaves, salvageable material, agricultural wastes or other wastes.

5. Regulated air pollutant—All air pollutants or precursors for which any standard has been promulgated.

6. Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)—friable asbestos material; category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) that has become friable; category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this rule.

7. Regulated pollutant—Any regulated air pollutant except carbon monoxide and pollutants regulated exclusively under section 112(r) or Title VI of the Act.

8. Reid vapor pressure (RVP)—The absolute vapor pressure of a petroleum liquid as determined by "Tests for Determining Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends" 40 CFR part 80, Appendix E as in effect July 1, 1990.

9. Renewal—The process by which an operating permit is reissued at the end of its term.

10. Repair—The restoration of asbestos material that has been damaged. Repair consists of the application of rewettable glass cloth, canvas, cement or other suitable material. It may also involve filling damaged areas with nonasbestos substitutes and reencapsulating or painting previously encapsulated materials.

11. Residual fuel oil—The fuel oil variously known as Bunker C, PS 400 and Number 6 as defined in ASTM D(396-487)(1959).

12. Responsible official—Includes one (1) of the following:

A. The president, secretary, treasurer or vice-president of a corporation in charge of a principal business function, any other person who performs similar policy and decision-making functions for the corporation or a duly authorized representative of this person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either—

(I) The facilities employ more than two hundred and fifty (250) persons or have a gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(II) The delegation of authority to this representative is approved in advance by the permitting authority;

B. A general partner in a partnership or the proprietor in a sole proprietorship;

C. Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official in a municipality, state, federal or other public agency. For the purpose of this part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency; or

D. The designated representative of an affected source insofar as actions, standards, requirements or

prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated under the Act are concerned and the designated representative for any other purposes under part 70.

13. Retail outlet—Any establishment where gasoline is sold, offered for sale or used as a motor vehicle fuel.

14. Ringelmann Chart—The *Ringelmann's Scale for Grading the Density of Smoke* as published in United States Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8333.

15. Road-mix—An asphalt course produced by mixing mineral aggregate and cutback or emulsified asphalt at the road site by means of travel plants, motor graders, drags or special road-mixing equipment.

16. Roll printing—The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

17. Roller spreader—The device used for the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

18. Rotogravure printing—The application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

(S) All terms beginning with "S."

1. Salvage operation—Any business, trade, industry or other activity conducted in whole or in part for the purpose of salvaging or reclaiming any product or material.

2. Sealing material—A liquid substance that does not contain asbestos which is used to cover a surface that has previously been coated with a friable asbestos-containing material for the intended purpose of preventing any asbestos fibers remaining on the surface from being disbursed into the air. This substance shall be distinguishable from the surface to which it is applied.

3. Secondary emissions—The emissions which occur or would occur as a result of the construction or operation of an installation or major modification but do not come from the

installation or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well-defined, quantifiable and impact the same general area as the installation or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:

A. Emissions from trucks, ships or trains coming to or from the installation or modification; and

B. Emissions from any off-site support source which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification.

4. Section 502(b)(10) changes—Changes that contravene an express permit term. These changes do not include those that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally-enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting or compliance certification requirements.

5. Sheet basecoat—The roll coated primary interior surface coating applied to surfaces for the basic protection of buffering filling material from the metal can surface.

6. Shower room—A room between the clean room and the equipment room in the worker decontamination enclosure. This room shall be equipped with running hot and cold water that is suitably arranged for complete showering during decontamination.

7. Shutdown—The cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment, excepting the routine phasing out of process equipment.

8. Shutdown, permanent—See permanent shutdown.

9. Side seam coating (three (3)-piece)—A can surface coating to seal the connecting edge of a formed metal sheet in the manufacture of a three (3)-piece can.

10. Significant—A net emissions increase or potential to emit at a rate equal to or exceeding the *de minimis* levels or create an ambient air concentration at a level greater than those listed in 10 CSR 10-6.060(11)(D) Table 4: or any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with an installation subject to 10 CSR 10-6.060 which would be constructed within ten

kilometers (10 km) of a Class I area and have an air quality impact on the area equal to or greater than one microgram per cubic meter (1 g/m^3) (twenty-four (24)-hour average).

11. Smoke—Small gas-borne particles resulting from combustion, consisting of carbon, ash and other material.

12. Solvent—Organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents.

13. Solvent metal cleaning—The process of cleaning soils from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open-top vapor degreasing or conveyORIZED degreasing.

14. Solvent volatility—Reid vapor pressure.

15. Source gas volume—The volume of gas arising from a process or other source operation.

16. Source operation—See emission unit.

17. Springfield-Greene County area—The geographical area contained within Greene County.

18. St. Louis metropolitan area—The geographical area comprised of St. Louis, St. Charles, Jefferson and Franklin Counties and the City of St. Louis.

19. Stack—Any spatial point in an installation designed to emit air contaminants into ambient air. An accidental opening such as a crack, fissure, or hole is a source of fugitive emissions, not a stack.

20. Stack in existence—The owner or operator had—1) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack; or 2) entered into binding agreements or contractual operations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed in a reasonable time.

21. Staff director—Director of the Air Pollution Control Program of the Department of Natural Resources.

22. Standard conditions—A gas temperature of seventy

degrees Fahrenheit (70°F) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psi).

23. Startup—The setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment, except the routine phasing in of process equipment.

24. State—Any nonfederal permitting authority, including any local agency, interstate association or statewide program. When clear from its context, state shall have its conventional territorial definition.

25. State implementation plan—A series of plans adopted by the commission, submitted by the director, and approved by the administrator, detailing methods and procedures to be used in attaining and maintaining the ambient air quality standards in Missouri.

26. Storage tank—Any tank, reservoir or vessel which is a container for liquids or gases, where no manufacturing process or part of it, takes place.

27. Structural item—Roofs, walls, ceilings, floors, structural supports, pipes, ducts, fittings and fixtures that have been installed as an integral part of any structure.

28. Submerged fill pipe—Any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches (6") above the bottom of the tank. Submerged fill pipe when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side is defined as any fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is eighteen inches (18") or twice the diameter of the fill pipe, whichever is greater, above the bottom of the tank.

29. Synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing—Manufacture of pharmaceutical products by chemical synthesis.

(T) All terms beginning with "T."

1. Temporary installation—An installation which operates or emits pollutants less than two (2) years.

2. Third-party air monitoring—Air monitoring conducted in accordance with Chapter 643, RSMo and 10 CSR 10-6.240 and 10 CSR 10-6.250 by a person who is not under the

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direct control of the person carrying out the asbestos abatement project and who has been selected by the owner or operator of the property on which the project is conducted.

3. Title I modification—Any modification that requires a permit under 10 CSR 10-6.060 section (7) or (8), or that is subject to any requirement under 10 CSR 10-6.070 or 10 CSR 10-6.080.

4. Topcoat—The surface coatings applied for the purpose of establishing the color or protective surface, or both, including groundcoat and paint sealer materials, base coat and clear coat.

5. Total fluoride—The elemental fluorine and all fluoride compounds as measured by reference methods specified in 10 CSR 10-6.030(12) or equivalent or alternative methods.

6. Trade waste—The solid, liquid or gaseous material resulting from construction or the prosecution of any business, trade or industry or any demolition operation including, but not limited to, plastics, cardboard cartons, grease, oil, chemicals or cinders.

7. Transfer efficiency (TE)—Ratio of the amount of coating solids transferred onto a product to the total of coating solids used. In any surface coating operation, TE is the ratio of solids in a coating that adhere on a target surface to the total solids used in the process for coating the target surface.

8. True vapor pressure—The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, *Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks*, 1962.

(U) All terms beginning with "U."

1. Uncombined water—The visible condensed water which is not bound, physically or chemically, to any air contaminant.

2. Unit—A fossil fuel-fired combustion device.

3. Unit turnaround—The procedure of shutting a refinery process unit down to do necessary maintenance and repair work and putting the unit back on stream.

4. Unit walk through monitoring—The system for monitoring volatile organic hydrocarbons which utilizes a portable hydrocarbon monitor to measure ambient hydrocarbon levels in the areas of all process equipment.

(V) All terms beginning with "V."

1. Vacuum producing system—Any reciprocating, rotary or centrifugal blower or compressor or any jet ejector device that takes suction from a pressure below atmospheric on a system containing volatile hydrocarbons.

2. Vapor recovery system—A vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing the hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to limit their emission to the atmosphere.

3. Vapor-mounted seal—A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface and the floating roof.

4. Vapor tight—When applied to a delivery vessel or vapor recovery system as one that sustains a pressure change of no more than seven hundred fifty (750) pascals (three inches (3") of H₂O) in five (5) minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of four thousand five hundred (4500) pascals (eighteen inches (18") of H₂O) or evacuated to a gauge pressure of one thousand five hundred (1,500) pascals (six inches (6") of H₂O).

5. Varnish—An unpigmented surface coating containing VOC and composed of resins, oils, thinners and driers used to give a glossy surface to wood, metal, etc.

6. Vehicle—Any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use on streets, roads or highways, except those propelled or drawn by human or animal power or those used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks.

7. Vinyl coating—The application of a decorative or protective topcoat, or printing or vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheet.

8. Visible emission—Any discharge of an air contaminant into the atmosphere which is darker in shade as that designated No. 0 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the

United States Bureau of Mines, or is of an opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree greater than Ringelmann No. 0.

9. Volatile organic compounds (VOC)—For all areas in Missouri VOC means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions to produce ozone. The following compounds will not be considered VOCs because of their known lack of participation in the atmospheric reactions to produce ozone:

1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee);
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa);
1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca);
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea);
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb);
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa);
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea);
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc);
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca);
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb);
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a);
1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a);
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxybutane (C4FOCH3);
2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
((CF3) 2CFCF2OCH3);
1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5);
2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
((CF3) 2CFCF2OC2H5);
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);
acetone;
chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31);
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
chlorotetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123);
difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
difluoromethane (HFC-32);
ethane;
ethylfluoride (HFC-161);

methane;
 methyl acetate;
 methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
 parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF);
 pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
 perchloroethylene;
 tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
 tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);
 trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
 trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113);
 trifluorodichloroethane (HCFC-123);
 trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
 trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
 cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
 cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with
 no unsaturations;
 cyclic, branched or linear, completely methylated siloxanes;
 cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary
 amines with no unsaturations; and
 sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with
 sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorines.

VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method or by procedures specified in either 10 CSR 10-6.030 or 40 CFR 60. These methods and procedures may measure nonreactive compounds so an owner or operator must exclude these nonreactive compounds when determining compliance.

(W) All terms beginning with "W."

1. Waste generator—The business entity that is directly responsible for the supervision of activities that result in the accumulation of friable asbestos-containing waste materials.

2. Wastewater (oil/water) separator—Any device which constitutes a primary treatment step for separation of free oil from oily waste waters, such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) oil/water separator, and the like, prior to further treatment of the waste water.

3. Waxy, heavy pour crude oil—A crude oil with a pour point of fifty degrees Fahrenheit (50°F) or higher as determined by the ASTM Standard D(97-66), *Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils*.

4. Water base paint—A pigmented surface coating using water as a thinner and with the binder an oil-resin combination or a latex.

5. Wet cleaning—The process of using water or other liquid and a wet brush, mop, cloth, sponge or similar wet cleaning device to completely remove any residue of asbestos-containing materials from surfaces on which they may be located. This definition does not include the use of a wet vacuum cleaner.

6. Wetting agent—Any chemical that is added to water to decrease its surface tension and allow it to spread more easily over or penetrate into friable asbestos-containing materials.

7. Work area—A specific room or physically isolated portion of a room, other than the space enclosed within a glove bag, in which friable asbestos-containing material is required to be handled in accordance with 10 CSR 10-6.240. The area is designated as a work area from the time that the room, or portion of it, is secured and access restrictions are in place. The area remains designated as a work area until the time that it has been cleaned in accordance with any requirements applicable to these operations.

(X) All terms beginning with "X."

(Y) All terms beginning with "Y."

(Z) All terms beginning with "Z."

(3) Common Reference Tables.

(A) Table 1—*De Minimis* Emission Levels.

Air Contaminant	Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide	100.0
Nitrogen dioxide	40.0
Particulate Matter	
PM	25.0
PM10	15.0
Sulfur dioxide	40.0
Ozone (to be measured as VOC)	40.0
Lead	0.6
Mercury	0.1
Beryllium	0.0004
Asbestos	0.007
Fluorides	3.0
Sulfur acid mist	7.0
Vinyl chloride	1.0
Hydrogen sulfide	10.0
Total reduced sulfur (including hydrogen sulfide)	10.0
Reduced Sulfur Compounds (including hydrogen sulfide)	10.0
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	15.0
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	40.0
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)	50.0
Hazardous Air Pollutant (each)	10.0
Sum of Hazardous Air Pollutants	25.0

Note: All rates in tons per year.

(B) Table 2—List of Named Installations.

Named Installations

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;
14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plants;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants;
21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing facilities;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production facilities;
26. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat;
27. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(C) Table 3—Hazardous Air Pollutants.

CAS #	Hazardous Air Pollutant
75070	Acetaldehyde
60355	Acetamide
75058	Acetonitrile
98862	Acetophenone
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
107028	Acrolein
79061	Acrylamide
79107	Acrylic acid
107131	Acrylonitrile
107051	Allyl chloride
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
62533	Aniline
90040	o-Anisidine
1332214	Asbestos
71432	Benzene (including from gasoline)
92875	Benzidine
50328	Benzo(a)pyrene
98077	Benzotrichloride
100447	Benzyl chloride
192524	Biphenyl
117817	Bis((2-ethylhexyl))phthalate (DEHP)
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether
75252	Bromoform
106990	1,3-Butadiene
156627	Calcium cyanamide
133062	Captan
63252	Carbaryl
75150	Carbon disulfide
56235	Carbon tetrachloride
463581	Carbonyl sulfide
120809	Catechol
133904	Chloramben
57749	Chlordane
7782505	Chlorine
79118	Chloroacetic acid
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
108907	Chlorobenzene
510156	Chlorobenzilate
67663	Chloroform
107302	Chloromethyl ethyl ether
126998	Chloroprene
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
108394	m-Cresol

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95487	o-Cresol
106445	p-Cresol
98828	Cumene
94757	2,3-D, salts and esters
3547044	DDE
334883	Diazomethane
132649	Dibenzofurans
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
84742	Dibutylphthalate
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p)
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene
62737	Dichlorvos
111422	Diethanolamine
121697	N,N-Diethyl aniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)
64675	Diethyl sulfate
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
119937	3,3-Dimethyl benzidine
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
68122	Dimethyl formamide
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
131113	Dimethyl phthalate
77781	Dimethyl sulfate
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxy-propane)
106887	1,2-Epoxybutane
140885	Ethyl acrylate
100414	Ethyl benzene
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
106934	Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Bibromoethane)
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
107211	Ethylene glycol
151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
75218	Ethylene oxide
96457	Ethylene thiourea
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)
50000	Formaldehyde
76448	Heptachlor
118741	Hexachlorobenzene

87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
77474	Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene
67721	Hexachloroethane
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
110543	Hexane
302012	Hydrazine
7647010	Hydrochloric acid
7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)
123319	Hydroquinone
78591	Isophorone
58899	Lindane (all isomers)
108316	Maleic anhydride
67561	Methanol
72435	Methoxychlor
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
71556	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloromethane)
78933	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)
60344	Methyl hydrazine
74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
624839	Methyl isocyanate
80626	Methyl methacrylate
1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
101779	4,4-Methylenedianiline
91203	Naphthalene
12035722	Nickel subsulfide
98953	Nitrobenzene
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
100027	4-Nitrophenol
79469	2-Nitropropane
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
56382	Parathion
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
87865	Pentachlorophenol
108952	Phenol
106503	p-Phenylenediamine
75445	Phosgene
7803512	Phosphine
7723140	Phosphorus

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85449	Phthalic anhydride
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Arochlors)
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone
57578	beta-Propiolactone
123386	Propionaldehyde
114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)
75569	Propylene oxide
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
91225	Quinoline
106514	Quinone
100425	Styrene
96093	Styrene oxide
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
108883	Toluene
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine
584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
95534	o-Toluidine
8001352	Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)
120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
79005	1,1,2-Trichloromethane
79016	Trichloroethylene
95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
121448	Triethylamine
1582098	Trifluralin
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
108054	Vinyl acetate
593602	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)
75014	Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)
108383	m-Xylenes
95476	o-Xylenes
106423	p-Xylenes
0	Antimony compounds
0	Arsenic compounds (inorganic)
0	Beryllium compounds
0	Beryllium salts
0	Cadmium compounds
0	Chromium compounds
0	Cobalt compounds
0	Coke oven emissions

0	Cyanide compounds ¹
0	Glycol ethers ²
0	Lead compounds
0	Manganese compounds
0	Mercury compounds
0	Mineral fibers ³
0	Nickel compounds
0	Nickel refinery dust
0	Polycyclic organic matter ⁴
0	Radionuclides (including radon) ⁵
0	Selenium compounds

NOTE: For all listings in this table that contain the word compounds and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (that is, antimony, arsenic, and the like) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

¹ X'CN where X—H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur, for example, KCN or Ca(CN)₂.

² Includes mono- and diethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OR' where n=1, 2, or 3; R—Alkyl or aryl groups; R'—R, H or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

³ Includes glass microfibers, glass wool fibers, rock wool fibers and slag wool fibers, each characterized as respirable (fiber diameter less than 3.5 micrometers) and possessing an aspect ratio (fiber length divided by fiber diameter) greater than or equal to 3, as emitted from production of fiber and fiber products.

⁴ Includes organic compounds with more than one (1) benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to one hundred degrees Celsius (100°C).

⁵ A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

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EPA Rulemakings

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (i)

FRM: 66 FR 16137 (3/23/01)

PRM: 66 FR 16162 (3/23/01)

State Submission: 08/03/00

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (4/30/00)

APDB File: MO-158

Description: This revision corrects a reference to the Air Increment Table in the definition for "baseline area"; adds a definition for "criteria pollutant"; adopts by reference the EPA definition for "net emission increase" at 40 CFR 51.166(b)(3); and deletes the definition for the St. Louis carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment area.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (f)

FRM: 65 FR 1787 (1/12/00)

PRM: 65 FR 1841 (1/12/00)

State Submission: 9/20/99

State Proposal: 23 MR 2356 (10/1/98)

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (5/30/99)

APDB File: MO-171

Description: This revision makes updates and clarifications to the definitions of catalytic incinerator, multiple chamber incinerator, stack, and volatile organic compounds.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c)

FRM: 64 FR 71037 (12/20/99)

PRM: 64 FR 16659 (4/6/99)

State Submission: 5/28/98

State Proposal: 22 MR 1471 (9/16/97)

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (3/31/98)

APDB File: MO-150

Description: This revision adds a de minimis emission level for landfills and removes caprolactum from the list of hazardous air pollutants. The definition of particulate matter is revised to more closely match the EPA's definition.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (b)

FRM: 62 FR 26405 (5/14/97)

PRM: 61 FR 64042 (12/3/96)

State Submission: 7/31/96

State Proposal: 20 MR 6717 (11/15/95)

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (5/31/96)

APDB File: MO-133

Description: The EPA granted full approval of the operating permit program submitted by the state of Missouri for the purpose of complying with Federal requirements for an approvable state program to issue operating permits to all major stationary sources and to certain other sources. This approval gives the state the authority to receive delegation of section 112 standards for both Part 70 and non-Part 70 sources. The EPA issued a final 112(g) rule on December 27, 1996. The state has 18 months from the effective date of the rule to adopt an equivalent program.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (96) (i) (A)

FRM: 62 FR 26405 (5/14/97)

PRM: 61 FR 64042 (12/3/96)

State Submission: 7/31/96

State Proposal: 20 MR 6717 (11/15/95)

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (5/31/96)

APDB File: MO-133

Description: The EPA approved changes to references pertaining to the intermediate operating program. The EPA did not approve provisions of the rule which pertain to the basic operating permit program.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (86) (i) (A)

FRM: 61 FR 7714 (2/29/96)

PRM: 60 FR 16824 (4/3/95)

State Submission: 8/21/95

State Proposal: 19 MR 585 (2/15/94)

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (7/31/95)

APDB File: MO-103, MO-111

Description: This revision approves definitions which are being revised or added to the SIP and are used in chapters 1 through 6. It also provides reference to tables that are in common usage in the control of air pollution. Many of the definitions pertain to Title V and asbestos programs and are approved in the SIP because they provide overall consistency in the use of terms in the air program. The EPA approval into the SIP of these definitions does not constitute approval with respect to the Title V submission.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (a)

FRM: 61 FR 16065 (4/11/96)

PRM: 60 FR 64404 (12/15/95)

State Submission: 1/9/95

State Proposal: 18 MR 1643 (9/17/93)

State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (3/30/94)

APDB File: MO-96

Description: The EPA granted final interim approval, effective May 13, 1996, of an operating permit program submitted by the state of Missouri for the purpose of complying with Federal requirements for an approvable state program to issue operating permits to all major stationary sources and to certain other sources. The EPA is also giving interim approval, under section 112(l) of the Act, to the state program for accepting delegation of the section 112 standards to enforce air toxics regulations. This interim approval will extend for 18 months following the effective date and cannot be renewed. Revisions to this rule are required for full approval of the operating permits program.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (83) (i) (A)

FRM: 59 FR 24647 (5/12/94)

PRM: 59 FR 5370 (2/4/94)

State Submission: 3/15/93

State Proposal: 17 MR 488 (4/17/92)

State Final: 17 MR 1383 (9/17/92)
10 C.S.R. 10-6 (1/5/93)

APDB File: MO-104

Description: This revision changes the definition of "Growth Increment" and "Nonattainment area." This rulemaking approves the Missouri lead nonattainment areas into the exiting NSR program.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (77) (i) (A)

FRM: 57 FR 27939 (6/23/92)

PRM: 57 FR 1705 (1/15/92)

State Submission: 10/9/91

State Proposal: 16 MR 126 (1/14/91)

State Final: 16 MR 842 (6/3/91)

APDB File: MO-81

Description: This revision approves the maintenance plan and redesignation request to redesignate Clay, Platte, and Jackson Counties to attainment for ozone. This rule changed the definition of gasoline, added the definition of person, and changed the definition of Reid Vapor Pressure and the definition of Retail Outlet.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (75) (i) (A)

FRM: 56 FR 9172 (3/5/91)

PRM: None

State Submission: 9/25/90

State Proposal: 15 MR 297 (2/15/90)

State Final: 15 MR 842 (5/14/90)

APDB File: MO-80

Description: This approval incorporates nitrogen oxides increments into existing PSD rules.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (72) (i) (A) (B) (C)

FRM: 55 FR 213 (11/2/90)

PRM: 55 FR 27657 (7/5/90)

State Submission: 1/11/90

State Proposal: 14 MR 934 (7/17/89)

State Final: 14 MR 1503 (11/16/89)

APDB File: MO-75

Description: The EPA approved revisions which defined numerous terms used in the state's VOC surface coating rules.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (71) (i) (B)

FRM: 55 FR 7712 (3/5/90)

PRM: 54 FR 43183 (10/23/89)

State Submission: 3/30/89

State Proposal: 13 MR 1715 (10/17/88)

State Final: 14 MR 332 (3/1/89)

APDB File: MO-75

Description: The EPA approved revisions which added a definition for cutback asphalt and revised the definition of VOC.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (66) (i) (A)

FRM: 54 FR 31542 (7/31/89)

PRM: None

State Submission: 5/12/88

State Proposal: 13 MR 110 (1/19/88)

State Final: 13 MR 602 (4/18/88)

APDB File: MO-67

Description: The EPA approved changes to the regulation which: (1) updated the reference document for nonattainment areas, and (2) revised the definition of particulate matter to include PM₁₀.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (67) (i) (A) and (C)

FRM: 54 FR 13184 (3/31/89)

PRM: 52 FR 44920 (11/23/87)

State Submission: 8/18/86 and 10/18/88

State Proposal: 11 MR 238 (1/16/86), 13 MR 508 (4/1/88)

State Final: 11 MR 896 (5/1/86), 13 MR 1301 (8/15/88)

APDB File: MO-63

Description: The EPA approved revisions pertaining to stack heights and dispersion techniques.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (65) (i) (G)

FRM: 54 FR 10322 (3/13/89)

PRM: 53 FR 24735 (6/30/88)

State Submission: 12/18/87

State Proposal: 12 MR 1386 (9/14/87)

State Final: 12 MR 1956 (12/14/87)

APDB File: MO-49

Description: The EPA approved revisions pertaining to the correction of VOC regulations for the Kansas City area.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 62.6350
 FRM: 51 FR 8827 (3/14/86)
 PRM: 50 FR 30961 (7/31/85)
 State Submission: 1/3/85
 State Proposal: 6 MR 347 (4/1/81)
 State Final: 6 MR 906 (8/3/81)
 APDB File: MO-30
 Description: The EPA approved a revision in conjunction with approval of the state's 111(d) plan for aluminum reduction plants.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c)(56)(i)(A)
 FRM: 51 FR 4916 (2/10/86)
 PRM: 50 FR 48612 (11/26/85)
 State Submission: 5/3/85
 State Proposal: 10 MR 178 (2/1/85)
 State Final: 10 MR 599 (5/1/85)
 APDB File: MO-33
 Description: The EPA approved a revision which added a definition for adverse impact on visibility.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c)(50)
 FRM: 50 FR 14925 (4/16/85)
 PRM: 49 FR 42749 (10/24/84)
 State Submission: 4/10/84
 State Proposal: 8 MR 1304 (11/1/83)
 State Final: 9 MR 446 (3/1/84)
 APDB File: MO-57
 Description: The EPA approved revisions which added definitions in conjunction with adoption of regulations governing plastic parts painting and paint manufacturing in St. Louis.

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10 CSR 10-6.020

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (37)

FRM: 47 FR 26833 (6/22/82)

PRM: 47 FR 7696 (2/22/82)

State Submission: 4/8/82

State Proposal: 6 MR 1421 (12/1/81)

State Final: 7 MR 768 (5/3/82)

APDB File: MO-27

Description: The EPA approved revisions to the regulation which affected the definitions of terms used in new rule 10 C.S.R. 10-6.060 pertaining to NSR/PSD permitting.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (25) (iii)

FRM: 46 FR 20172 (4/3/81)

PRM: 45 FR 84099 (12/22/80)

State Submission: 9/2/80

State Proposal: 5 MR 383 (4/1/80)

State Final: 5 MR 1147 (9/2/80)

APDB File: MO-12

Description: The EPA approved revisions which added definitions in conjunction with the state's adoption of Set II VOC rules.

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CFR: None

FRM: 46 FR 16895 (3/16/81)

PRM: 45 FR 77053 (11/21/80)

State Submission: None

State Proposal: None

State Final: None

APDB File: MO-11

Description: The EPA revoked a condition promulgated on May 9, 1980, (see 45 FR 30626) pertaining to the state's definition of potential emissions. The state's rule allows consideration of physical or operational limitations which might not be Federally enforceable.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (27)
 FRM: 46 FR 27932 (3/22/81) and 49 FR 38103 (9/27/84) (correction)
 PRM: 46 FR 7007 (1/22/81)
 State Submission: 9/2/80
 State Proposal: 4 MR 308 (4/2/79)
 State Final: 4 MR 1303 (11/1/79)
 APDB File: MO-18
 Description: The EPA approved revisions pertaining to the definition of terms used in the state's malfunction rule.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (18)
 FRM: 45 FR 30626 (5/9/80)
 PRM: 45 FR 18407 (3/21/80)
 State Submission: 4/7/80
 State Proposal: 5 MR 83 (1/2/80)
 State Final: 5 MR 442 (4/1/80)
 APDB File: MO-06
 Description: The EPA conditionally approved provisions relating to the definitions of terms used in 10 C.S.R. 10-6.060. The condition required the state to amend its definition of potential emissions.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (16)
 FRM: 45 FR 24140 (4/9/80) and 45 FR 46806 (7/11/80) (correction)
 PRM: 44 FR 61384 (10/25/79)
 State Submission: 6/29/79
 State Proposal: 3 MR 947 (12/1/78)
 State Final: 4 MR 500 (6/1/79)
 APDB File: MO-01
 Description: The EPA approved a revision which added terms relevant to the newly adopted VOC regulations for St. Louis and Kansas City.

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10 CSR 10-6.020

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (13) (ii)

FRM: 45 FR 17145 (3/18/80)

PRM: 44 FR 52001 (9/6/79)

State Submission: 8/28/78

State Proposal: 2 MR 509 (9/1/77)

State Final: 3 MR 89 (2/1/78)

APDB File: MO-03

Description: The EPA approved a new regulation setting out definitions of terms used in the state's air pollution control rules. This rule replaced Regulations I (Kansas City Metropolitan Area), I (Springfield-Greene County), and I (St. Louis Metropolitan Area) approved in the original SIP at 37 FR 10842 (May 31, 1972). The state recodified the original rules as 10 C.S.R. 10-2.020, 4.020, and 5.020, respectively, and in turn rescinded them with the adoption of 10 C.S.R. 10-6.020.

Difference Between the State and EPA-Approved Regulation

None.

Title V Approval

Many of the definitions pertain to Title V and asbestos programs and are approved in the SIP because they provide overall consistency in the use of terms in the air program. Similarly, the EPA has also approved this rule as part of the Title V program even though many of the definitions pertain only to the SIP.